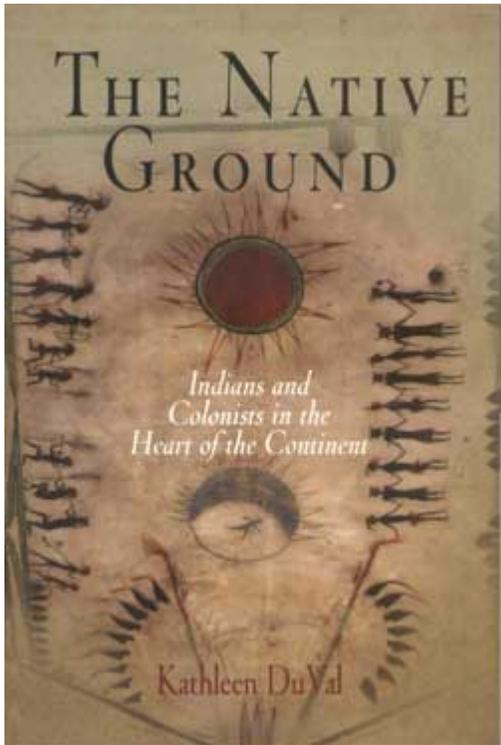
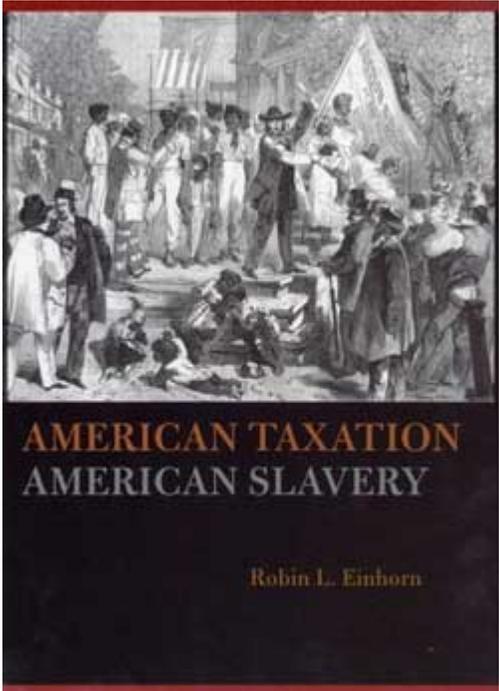


Quapaw Diplomacy and Osage Empire



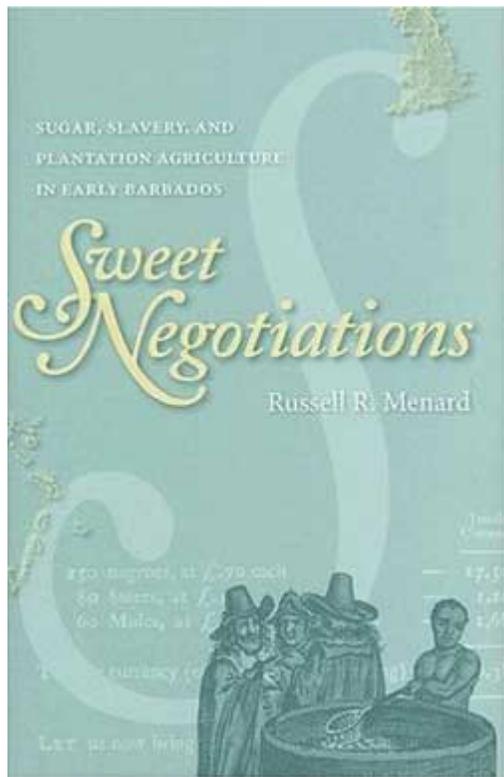
Because of the importance of the region for so many diverse polities, DuVal is able to make her case more strongly that the Arkansas Valley was itself the center of North America for its Indian and European actors in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Taxing the House Divided



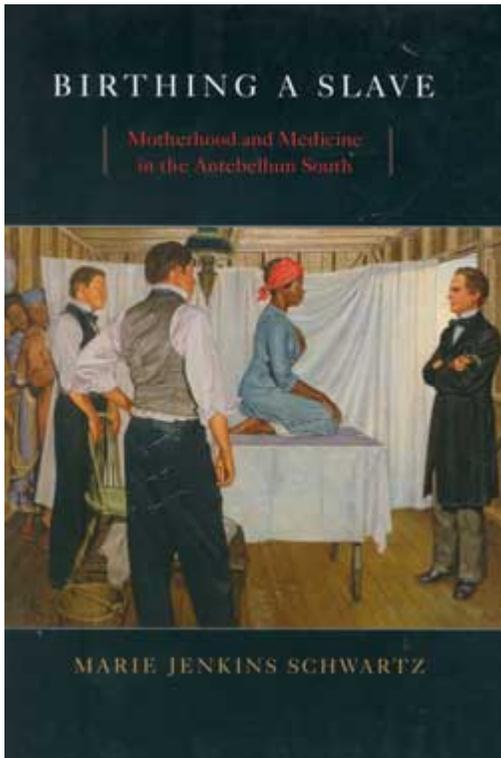
It was the absence of slavery that allowed for fair taxation in the North. Conversely, the paranoia surrounding the future of slavery—or at least the fear that slaves might be taxed to emancipatory levels—afflicted southern polities.

Another Revolution in Need of Revising



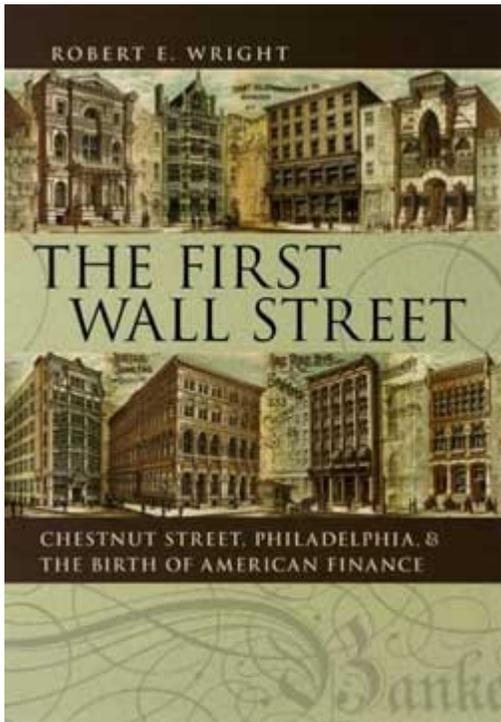
Menard is not alone in arguing for a reevaluation of the sugar revolution. But what he, as one of the most esteemed historians of the Atlantic economy, offers is a lucid and at times devastatingly simple case that makes it unmistakably clear that sugar alone did not revolutionize Barbados in the seventeenth century.

Enslaved Bodies, Enslaved Selves



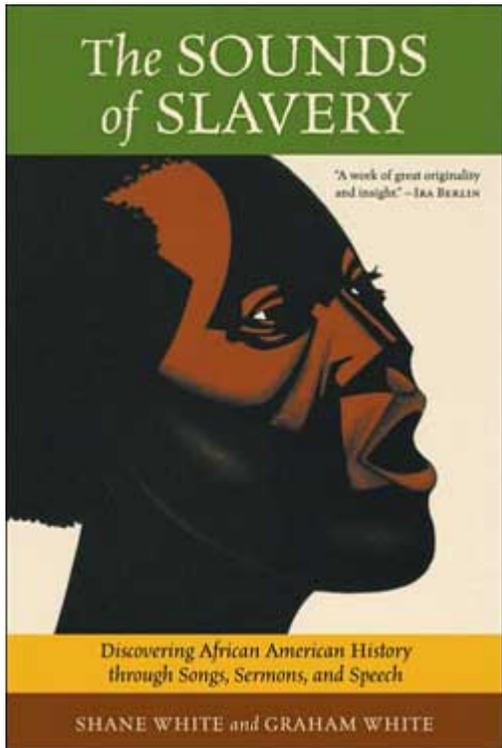
Plantation doctors understood that they worked for the slaveholder, not the patient, and elevated their reputations over their patients' desires.

[Before the Apple Ripened](#)



Today nearly half of all Americans own market-traded securities and anyone can gorge themselves on high-interest credit-card debt, yet Wall Street's idea of deep history is a five-year moving-average price graph.

[Listening to the Evidence of the African American Slave Experience](#)



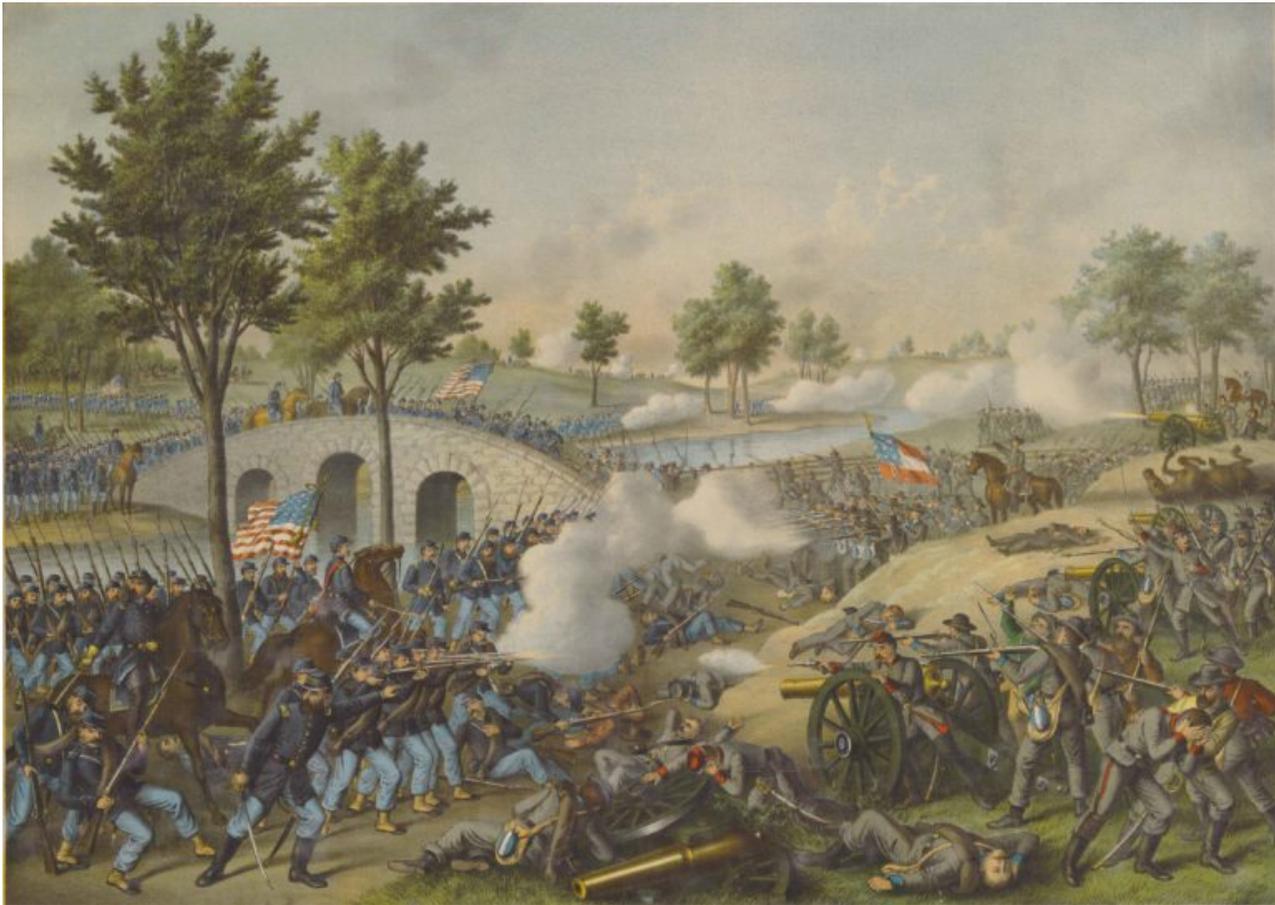
African American worshippers were carefully responding and interacting with each other exactly because each individual was free to shape the collective sound.

Perfect or Perverted?



Confounded physicians could but observe the often contradictory genitalia, and consequently their pronouncements depended as much on traditional stereotypical social indicators as on biological markers when they decreed a physically anomalous individual male or female.

[On the Career](#)



As Marrs makes clear, the career plot of transbellum authors reveals how periodization has distorted what we could know about the works of writers stranded for too long on one side of the Civil War divide.

[Cotton Mather to Edmund Ruffin, the Musical Journey](#)



I am trying to be a serious person in these serious times, but permit me to take moment to follow up on the [Early American History Band Names](#) thread from a while back. Mention was made of the 90s power pop outfit Cotton Mather, out of Austin, TX.



I have just learned that Cotton Mather leader Robert Harrison's new band, [Future Clouds and Radar](#), has a [new album](#) coming out next week, and that the American history references continue, albeit to a later period. Song #2 on [Peoria](#) is something called "Old Edmund Ruffin." The rumor is that FC&R is doing a little tour through my environs (Columbia, Chicago, St. Louis & Louisville) week after next, so I look forward to asking Harrison how he came to name pop bands and songs after Puritan theologians and hyper-secessionist editors.

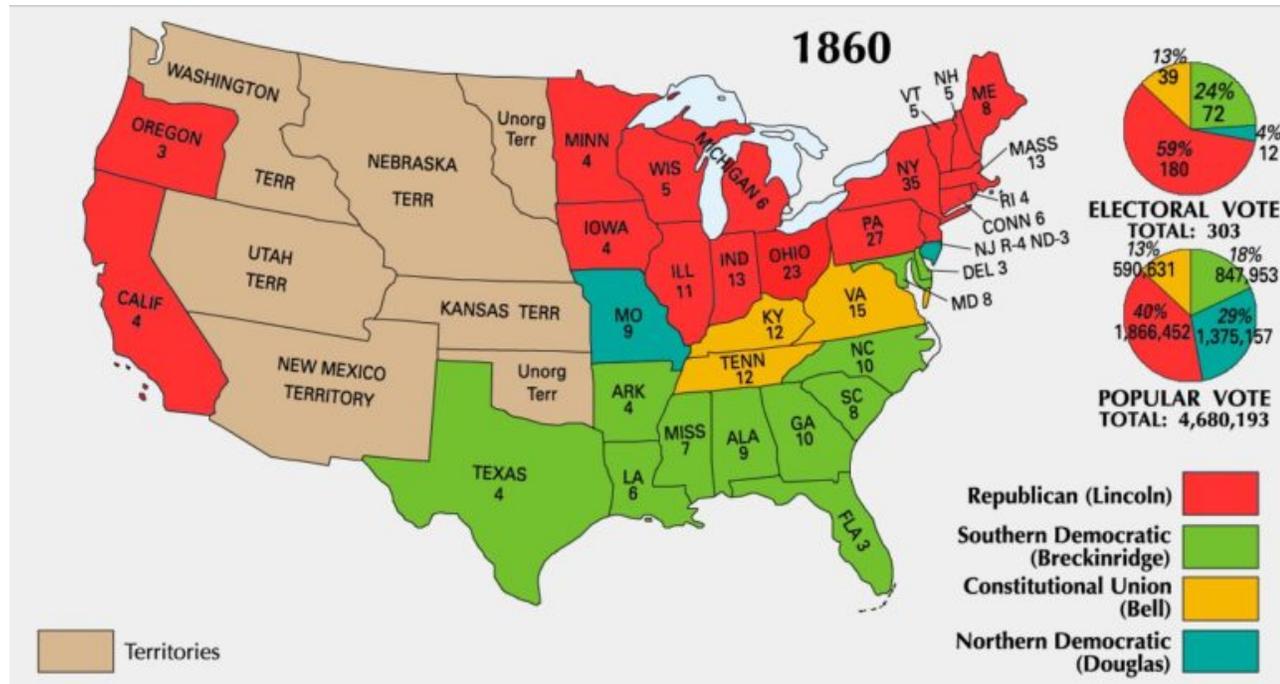
Future Clouds and Radar's [eponymous debut album](#) from last year is also very much worth seeking out. An epic two-CD set, the best song on that collection (video below) also has some geek value. It's "Build Havana" and appears to use Fidel Castro's capital city as a metaphor for the sort of relationship that the singer would like to have: "Our love's in currency that I can't hold." I think this metaphor might qualify Robert Harrison as [a socialist under current rules](#), so John McCain might want to look into that. Most struggling indie rock bands do stand in need of some wealth-spreading.

This article originally appeared in issue 9.1 (October, 2008).

Jeffrey L. Pasley is associate professor of history at the University of Missouri and the author of *"The Tyranny of Printers": Newspaper Politics in the Early American Republic* (2001), along with numerous articles and book chapters, most recently the entry on Philip Freneau in Greil Marcus's forthcoming New

Literary History of America. He is currently completing a book on the presidential election of 1796 for the University Press of Kansas and also writes the blog Publick Occurrences 2.0 for some Website called *Common-place*.

Fun with Political Geography



My students and I had fun discussing political geography today. For instance, take a look at these two maps side by side. First, we have the presidential electoral map from 1860, from the *National Atlas of the United States*:



Then we have this recent study, from [Open Left](#), depicting how white men (the only ones eligible to vote in 1860) voted in 2008:



Now, obviously it would be very easy to overdraw an analysis from these two

maps. And indeed, I think Open Left is a bit too [Whiggish](#) (despite trying not to be Whiggish) about the links between the expansion of voting rights and the election of Progressive presidential candidates—after all, the expanded electorate has certainly elected its share of conservative Presidents.

But it's still pretty interesting.

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